

Announcements.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A CONSIGNMENT OF
ILFORD DRY
PLATES,

1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15,
and are offering the same at popular prices.

SENSITIZED ALBUMENIZED
PAPER,
1/4 pl. in the
CHEAP AND RELIABLE.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ld.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1894.

THE
HONGKONG
DISPENSARY
Has received by the S.S. Sydney and from
other sources the Very Latest Novelties

IN
CHRISTMAS CARDS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.

Comprising:—
JAPANESE and ENGLISH CARDS, hand-
painted and of Artistic Designs; JAPANESE
VIEWS, VIEWS OF HONGKONG and TYPES
OF NATIVE CHARACTER.

Also,
FURTHER SUPPLIES
By S.S. Bombay and Canton of
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
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DELICIOUS SWEETS.

These Supplies include:—
CABBAGES, SPECIAL CREMES,
PATE D'ARTICOTS, JORDAN ALMONDS,
CARAMELS, PRALINES,
CHOCOLATE, OYSTERS,
DESSERT CHOCOLATE,
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FRY'S CHOCOLATES,
MIXED BONBONS, NOUGAT,
TANGIERINE, BISBUTTS,
ORANGE PASTE, ROLLS,
&c., &c., &c.

Together with
FANCY BOXES,
which are very suitable for Seasonable Presents
for LADIES and CHILDREN.

AND
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY
AND
CONFEVERES,
from the very best Parisian Houses including:—
FRUIT JELLYS, PARISIENS,
CRYSTALLISED APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
GREENGAGES, &c.,
in large Assortment.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1894.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

BLACKMAILING IN PARIS.

LONDON, December 20.
The blackmailing scandals in Paris are
extending. Several journalists, and it is reported
that several deputies and senators, are concerned
in them.

STALE RUBBISH.

Advices from Tientsin state that Generals Yeh
and Wei are to be handed over to the Board
of Punishments.

THE "BRAEMAR" ASHORE.

The following information relative to the
stranding of the steamship Braemar is taken
from the Japan Gazette of the 19th instant:—
"News has been received just as we go to press
that the steamer Braemar, from Manila, laden
with sugar, is ashore off the coast to the south of
the Kil Channel."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French cruiser Iphigene left for Nagasaki this
afternoon.

The American mail steamer Peru, Capt. D. E.
Fleiss, which arrived here this morning from
San Francisco, via Japan ports, reports having
experienced very heavy weather in crossing the
Pacific.

Owing to extreme pressure on our news
columns, articles on "A Legislative Farce," the
"Customs Blockade," and a lot of interesting
correspondence is unavoidably held over until
to-morrow.

A PICK-UP cricket match between the members
of the Hongkong Cricket Club will be played on
the Public Recreation Ground to-morrow after-
noon.

The adjourned Convocation of St. Andrew's
Chapter, No. 218 S.C., will be held in the Free-
masons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at
8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting companions
are cordially invited.

The Indian trooper Warren Hastings leaves
for India to-morrow, with the 1st Battalion
Shropshire Light Infantry, whose future career
will be followed with considerable interest by
the residents of this colony.

It is reported that the negotiations between
Russia and Japan for the revision of their treaties
with Japan are making remarkable progress, and
it is likely that the new treaties will be signed
before the close of this year.

FIELD MARSHAL Count Yamagata, who could not
take Moukden (by the way, it has not been
taken yet, although the Count was "cock sure"
of getting there) by the middle of November
was expected to arrive at Hiroshima on the 14th
inst. He is said to be a very rich man.

THERE was a large attendance of the Rile of the
Colony at the site of the Kowloon Institute this
afternoon on the occasion of the laying of the
foundation stone by Mr. Boyes. The Rev. A. G.
Goldsmith, Bishop Burdon and others addressed
the assembly. A full report of the proceedings
is held over until to-morrow.

UNDER date the 10th instant the Hiroshima
correspondent of the Japan Mail wired to
Yokohama as follows:—"The injuries sustained
by Admiral Ting during the naval engagement
off the Yalu, have brought on a relapse, and the
doctor states that the Admiral will be unable to
take command for some time to come."

We are reliably informed that the plague is
carrying off upwards of a score of natives daily
at a town situated about 50 miles from Hong-
kong, in Toon Koon district, and that there is a
distinct danger of that horrible pest being im-
ported here by natives engaged in trading
between this port and Toon Koon villages.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council will be
held to-morrow at 2.00 p.m. to consider the
Bill entitled "An Ordinance to make provision
with regard to certain houses, and to regulate
the prevalence of the bubonic plague and to
make further and better provision for the
health of the Colony," which was read a first
time in October last.

A SLOW but sure cure! Frederick Mittens,
private of the Rifle Brigade, was charged before
Mr. Woodhouse at the Police Court this morning
for being drunk and creating a disturbance on
new Peddar's Wharf last night. "Tommy"
contributed two Mexicans to the revenue and
then left the sacred precincts of "the Court"
with a light step, a big head and weak heart.

Not being satisfied with the wild capers they
have been cutting since their arrival here from
"India's coral strand," the Rifle Brigade
extended their mischievous antics and bombarded
Kowloon College the night before last, doing
considerable damage to the school building.
Steps have, we understand, been taken by the
military authorities to curb the exuberant spirit
and wild ambition of our newly arrived "braves."
Better late than never!

THE British steamship Strathclyde, Capt. J. F.
Foulds, which arrived here this morning from
Mororan (Japan), reports that on the 19th instant,
while en route, it encountered a typhoon. The
ship experienced a strong gale from east-south-east,
when the barometer fell rapidly. After clearing
the Straits, at 10 a.m. the same day, with the
wind backing to the northward, furious squalls,
blowing with typhoon force, and a very high
sea were encountered. During the height of the
storm the barometer registered 29.00.

THUS the Yokohama Box on the 8th instant:—
"A party named De Guerville, has been report-
ing war items for the New York Herald and from
his articles sent in, the paper he is supposed to
represent, has not exhibited the usual enterprise
characteristic of that journal. On leaving yes-
terday for America, he informed his acquaintances
that he would return in two months; perhaps
he may, but it is dollars to doughnuts that
if he does it will be on his own hook, and
not as a correspondent." Friend Thorne, you
are about right in your opinions. These alleged
war correspondents, who have never been near
the war, are direct descendants of Ananias and
want 'pegging back' a lot.

THE CUSTOMS BLOCKADE.

IGNOMINIOUS COLLAPSE OF THE PROSECUTION.
MAGISTRATE WOODHOUSE SEVERELY
CRITICISED.

At the Supreme Court this afternoon the
writ of *habeas corpus* issued on Monday
in behalf of the three hapless youths for
whose rendition the Chinese Government had
applied on the ground that they committed
assault upon Paul Brownman, master of a
Chinese revenue cruiser, and three Customs
glimps on the 6th ultimo with intent to do them
grievous bodily harm, was returned before the
Full Court, consisting of Acting Chief Justice E.
J. Akeroyd and Puisne Judge A. G. Wise. Mr.
E. Robinson, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denney,
appeared for the prisoners.

Magistrate Woodhouse returned the three writs of
habeas corpus, and stated he produced the three
Chinese named therein.

There was no one in Court to support the
commitment.

Small Abdoolah said he served the notices
produced upon Mr. H. E. Woodhouse, com-
mitting magistrate, Mr. Cresswell, the
counsel for the Chinese Government, and
Inspector George Kemp, the police officer who
had charge of the case in the Police Court.

Mr. Robinson said he applied for the discharge
of the prisoners on the ground, *inter alia*,
that no evidence had been adduced to justify
the commitment in committing the accused to
gaol for fifteen days pending their surrender to
the Chinese authorities. They were, he added,
charged with an offence that did not appear in
the Governor's regulation.

In giving his decision unreservedly in favour of
the unfortunate prisoners the Acting Chief Justice
said that the Court, after carefully going over
the Magistrate's notes, had been unable to dis-
cover what crime had been committed by the
accused which justified their commitment.
There was not a scintilla of evidence against
the first and third prisoners, and the evidence
against the second pointed rather to his inno-
cence than his guilt. Paul Brownman's evidence
was distinctly in favour of the accused. (His
lordship at this point reviewed the evidence at
considerable length.) And it was not even
shown that the prisoners acted in concert with
those who committed the alleged assault. The
junk in question was coming into Hongkong,
and he had yet to learn that in so doing anything
unlawful was done. He would not be surprised
if it turned out that the accused were passengers
on the junk. The magistrate should have been
satisfied that there was a good *prima facie* case

before committing. His lordship was astonished
to find that although the magistrate knew there
was no appeal possible to the Governor, and that
if the case of the youths had not been taken up
by their friends, this appeal to the Full Court
could not have been made, he had not given the
case due consideration.

Mr. Wise concurred with Mr. Akeroyd. The
evidence in the depositions was conclusive
evidence of the innocence rather than the guilt
of two of the accused, and no evidence worthy
of consideration had been given against the
other prisoner. He was surprised that the
accused had been committed.

The Acting Chief Justice—The men, or rather
the two boys and one man are discharged.
These unfortunate youngsters scammed out
of the Court like three-year-olds and were
taken away to a Chinese restaurant where their
friends, whose name is legion, entertained them
at a grand "blow out" in commemoration
of one of the most just and most important
decisions ever given in the Supreme Court of
this colony.

A full report of their lordships' remarks will
be published in our next issue.

MEETING OF THE "ODD
VOLUMES."

MR. FRANCIS ON THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

A meeting of the "Odd Volumes" was held this
afternoon at the Society's room, Bank Buildings,
to hear Mr. J. Francis, Q.C., read a paper on
"The China-Japan War, and England's
position in regard thereto." There was a large
attendance of members and visitors, including
several ladies. Colonel Mulloy, R.E., who
occupied the chair, introduced the learned Q.C.,
and in a few well chosen words explained the aim
of the lecture.

Mr. Francis said—Ladies and gentlemen, when
I expressed to your Secretary, Mr. Hancock, my
readiness and willingness to prepare and read to
you a paper on the subject just named, I am afraid
I overestimated my own powers and calculated
too much on your patience and good nature. I
certainly did miscalculate the amount of time I
should have at my disposal for the task, for, ever
since the unlucky day on which I committed my-
self, I have been more busily engaged in the work
of my profession than I have been, I think, for
years before. I have spent nearly every day in
the Supreme Court, and that means many hours
labour out of Court and out of office hours in
preparation for the work in Court and in disposing
of the ordinary business of a barrister's chambers.
The result is simply that my paper has been very
hastily prepared, and that if I am not biased out
of the room at its conclusion I shall owe it to
your very great kindness and courtesy. I am
afraid, too, that I have given you a lecture, and
address is misleading and promises more than I
shall be able to perform. My idea, however,
inaccurately expressed, was to give you a short
summary of the events of the war so far, a brief
review of the different opinions that have been
expressed in Europe and in the East, on the war
and its incidents, on the causes that led to it, and on its consequences,
political and moral, to China, Japan, and
to English interests in the East. In attempting
this task I do not propose to offer you any
opinions of my own; I am hardly entitled to
have opinions of my own on the question. Each
one of you are as fully competent as I am to
form sound opinions on all these matters. I am
simply endeavouring to gather up and put before
you clearly and connected form the materials
on which all sound opinions must be based, and
so far as I have been able to collect them, the
views and opinions that have been formed
and expressed by able men here and elsewhere.
The history of the war may be very
briefly told. It may have said to have com-
menced with the murder in Shanghai in March
last, by order of the Chinese Government, of
apparently with the connivance of the Korean
Kille Kim Okun. The surrender of the
murderer to Korea, his arrival there and the
honours bestowed on him by the King of
Korea as the reward of his crime, would appear
to have been followed very speedily by the out-
break in Seoul of Palace funds and by the re-
luctant Government, which would appear to
be, by universal consent, one of the weakest and
most corrupt, if not the very worst, in the world.
Both Curzon and Cavendish, the two latest
visitors to the country who have given publicity
to their experiences, speak of the Government as
hopelessly bad and corrupt, and the people as
most miserable and impoverished. In a land
of great natural wealth and fertility, where
under a rational system of government there
ought to be peace and plenty. The Korean
rulers being unable to put down the rebellion,
summoned assistance from China, which would
appear to have been given promptly and readily
and in accordance with the terms of treaties
between China and Japan, the latter sent a like
number of troops to Seoul to that sent by
China. The next incident of any moment was
the attack made by Korean soldiers on the
Japanese troops in Seoul and the announcement
by the Japanese of their desire to take in hand,
in concert with the Chinese Government, the
reform of the Korean Government and the settle-
ment of all Korean troubles once for all. Japan
claimed to be morally deeply injured in the peace,
order and good Government of Korea, and
any other Power, as there were in Korea a very
large number of Japanese merchants and
traders, and as her trade with Korea was larger
than that of any other Power. The Chinese
Government refused to co-operate with Japan in
the work of reform, requiring Japan to withdraw
her forces and offering to withdraw her own.
The Japanese Government refused and
announced its intention to undertake the useful
reform itself, in which China would not co-
operate, and in anticipation of any hostile move-
ment by China, a force of 10,000 Japanese, fully
equipped and provided for a campaign, were
thrown into Korea, occupied Champo and
Seoul, and possessed themselves of the palace,
the King and all the reins of government.
All these incidents occurred in July, and it is only
about the end of that month that we find the
leading English and Continental papers taking
notice of what was happening, and discussing
the position. China then attempted to reinforce
her troops in Korea. The first encounter
took place between the Chinese and Japanese
parties at sea, and the *Kowshing* was fired upon
and sunk by the Japanese with Chinese troops
on board. On the 3rd August the Japanese
Government, by circular, gave notice to all
foreign Powers that a state of war had arisen
between herself and the Government of China.
Let us pause here, and consider the position of
the parties to this war, what were the causes that
led to it, and what the motives that influenced
the belligerents, and what view the civilized
opinion of the world took of the situation. And
first as to China: She had for ages past been
the suzerain and protector of the Korean
Kingdom, and the Koreans had always recog-
nized the claim on their allegiance and subor-
dination, following themselves in all respects far
more akin to the Chinese than to the Japanese,
who hated and detested very bitterly. The Chi-
nese were had into lightly on the Koreans, and
they had in the main been allowed to manage or
mismanage their own affairs themselves. China
was a vast empire of immense antiquity, of great
wealth, with a population of 400 millions, and
a civilization of a very high grade, and a whole out

of date. She had been in contact with the
civilization of the West for nearly one hundred
years, but had changed in little or nothing
during that period, adopting only some of
the material appliances of that civilization,
but some of the moral or intellectual. They still
hated and detested foreigners, having always a
bad opinion of them and, perhaps, with cause.
Russia had, in 1860, under the guise of friendship
and as the result of services rendered, taken a
vast tract of country to the banks of the Amoor,
and was threatening Kashgar and Manchuria.
France had taken Tonkin and Annam in England
had recently taken Burma, held Hongkong,
and had been in hostile guise in Canton and
every port on the coast, at Nanking, at Tientsin,
and in Peking itself. The Japanese had taken
the Loochoo Islands and threatened Formosa.
America and Australia had branded Chinese
subjects as inadmissible to the rights of citizen-
ship or even of residents, and that in spite of
treaties. China had a powerful fleet, or rather
three fleets, said to be well equipped and provided,
well manned and well commanded. The Ex-
German Minister von Brandt had in an article
in a Chinese paper, written by an anonymous
author, the latest Magazine, and, of the Chinese
army he had said that, although poorly equipped
for offensive warfare, its defensive strength was
very great. A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*
described Li Hung-chang's drilled troops around
Tientsin as fully equal to the peace efficients of
the Japanese, and as a whole far superior. Of
course there were other opinions, and other
accounts of the Chinese army. One London
daily spoke, in that same month of July, of the
Chinese military officer as having for the most
part no more knowledge of military tactics than a
Hindoo bad of skating. A Russian traveller,
writing later in October, spoke of the Chinese
soldiers as marching anyhow, and armed with
every variety of weapon, from bows and arrows
as weapons to the latest Magazine rifle, and
inferior to the Japanese fleet, and of the Chinese
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for offensive warfare, its defensive strength was
very great.

For what motive? With what justification?
The professed object of the war was the protection
and reformation of the people and government of
Korea, than whom, as I have said before,
there appears, by almost universal consent, to
be no more miserable or more badly governed
people in the world. Korea is on the western
side of the Japan sea, about 100 miles and no
more, from the shores of Japan, rich in minerals,
fertile, capable of becoming in competent hands
a prosperous country, with which Japanese
trade might grow and flourish exceedingly.
In the hands of the Japanese or of a friendly
foreigner, it would be a valuable protection
against the Japanese sea. In the hands of an enemy,
or of a power too weak to defend itself, a source
of grave danger. Japan had many subjects
trading to Korea and resident there, and the
greater part of such trade as there was. There
her people were in danger, that trade suffered
from Korean mismanagement, and it was clearly
the interest of Japan to secure, apart from all other
motives a reform in the Government, security
and freedom of growth for trade. England and
Russia have often interfered in other countries
and protected or annexed them on similar
grounds. This may have been the motive and
the sole motive, but it is doubtful. The *Pall
Mall Gazette* put it, in July last, that neither
China nor Japan had a claim for Korea or the
Koreans. The London *Standard* charged the
Japanese with going to war with no justification
whatever, that her excuses were valueless and
she was influenced by ambition pure and
simple. Curzon in his book speaks of them as
"influenced" by vanity and feather-headedness,
and as being war solely because there was a
weak military strong radical opposition, war
was popular, and it was a bid for popularity and
a longer share of power. Von Brandt, the late
German Minister at Peking, speaks of Japan as
hungering for Korea for centuries, as taking
advantage of China in 1895, while she was
engaged with France, to extort a treaty of
which she now makes use, as having deliber-
ately forced on the quarrel and planned the war,
and was guilty of wanton aggression. And yet
after all is ambition in a nation so great a
crime? Japan naturally and properly desires
to be powerful, to be respected, to have a
voice in the work of the world. She is fast
becoming by her own indomitable energy a
great manufacturing nation, a great shipping
and trading nation, and she has the right to
look ahead and protect her future. Who is or
will be her most dangerous enemy in the East,
whether she simply desires to grow rich
by peaceful commerce or grow great and power-
ful by arms and extent of territory? Russia,
who has absorbed a large portion of China
land, looks upon China as having the same
position in Eastern Asia as the Turk holds
in Eastern Europe; the sick man whose natural
heir is the Russian Empire, who will grasp
whatever China lets go or is unable to hold,
who now would gladly avail of any weakness or
rebellion to enter in and set things in order, and
remain! If Japan only seeks to civilize the
East, and to bring about a more rational and
not wrong, and will be doing the Koreans a great
service. If she seeks to anticipate Russia she is
still more right and wise, and we English should
be the last to question her action. Russia is in
the East our great enemy. We do not want to
see Korea, or any part of it, under the great
Kile Tsai. In her action in Korea Japan,
as far as her action tends to save that country
from Russia, is playing our game. The result
will probably be that neither Japan nor Russia

will have it, but under their joint protection, or
as the result of their mutual jealousies, it will be
left free to develop into something better than
it has ever been. It cannot possibly be worse
than it now is. The Koreans hate the
Japanese with a deadly hatred, it is true,
but a firm but just government may
reconcile them even to the Japs. Japan is
civilized, morally and intellectually civilized.
China has only acquired some exterior
civilization as yet, and it seems difficult to say
when or in what way she can be brought to
see the error of her ways. She is still in many
things barbarian. As Sir Edwin Arnold
pointed out when writing on the subject of the
war, even although Japan deliberately planned
and forced on this war, all our sympathies
and good wishes must be with her. Japanese
culture is and always has been of a higher and
better order than the best of the Chinese, and
she has carried into the war and to the
preparation for it that attention to and perfection
of detail that distinguishes all her arts and all
her life. Japan will not only reform and bless
the Koreans and their Government, but the
result of the war must be to force on China
however reluctantly, great changes and vast
improvements. Since the *Kowshing* was sunk,
and since the Japanese declaration of war,
there has been much fighting. The accounts
we have received are very meagre. They
come to us very late, and only after we have
been wearied out with all sorts of false reports
as to movements of troops, skirmishes, pitched
battles, sieges and naval engagements. Every
day almost brings fresh rumours and only one
in ten turns out to be true or like the truth.
But when in August last we became assured
that war had really broken out and we
began to speculate on the result to the
contending parties, no one anticipated so
complete and such a speedy victory for the
Japanese, or that the power of China would so
speedily collapse. Lord Wolseley had induced us
to believe that China was powerful from a
military point of view and had an army. Admiral
Lang insisted upon it strongly that the Chinese
navy was of excellent quality and a powerful
weapon for offense or defense. We all believed
more or less in the sufficiency of the Chinese
empire, certainly for defense. First came the
battles south of Seoul where victory and defeat
seemed equally balanced. The Chinese, how-
ever, were forced to quit that part of the country
and rejoin their army to the north, and after an
interval came almost together the news of the
battle of Ping-yang and of the naval engage-
ment off the mouth of the Yalu. In both the
Chinese suffered severely. First came the news
of the battle of Seoul where victory and defeat
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NEW INSPECTORS.

Mr. Leigh reported that the committee appointed to conduct the 36 applications for the six new appointments as Sanitary Inspectors had recommended six applicants to the Government.

The Secretary stated that the Government had accepted the Committee's recommendations.

A NASTY WELL.

A petition was read from the Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital, requesting the Board to reconsider its decision to close a well attached to the Man Mo temple.

The Chairman said this was one of the worst wells recently closed. It had been certified by the Government Analyst as tainted by impurities and injurious to health.

Dr. Hartigan said he would oppose the petition.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Dr. Ayer, it was resolved to inform the petitioners that the Board could not possibly entertain their request.

INSPECTOR GERMAIN'S "RISK."

A letter from the Acting Colonial Secretary was read, stating that the Governor was inclined to favourably consider the proposed increase to Inspector Germain's salary, but was unable, until a reply had been received from the Secretary of State regarding the report of the Retrenchment Committee, to definitely decide the matter.

THE NEW HEALTH BILL.

The Board then resumed consideration of the Public Health Bill. In section 13, dealing with the height of buildings, several minor alterations were made, and a new clause was added, reading as follows: "Under special permission the Board may if it see fit permit the construction of buildings not in excess of the height specified in section 14, giving the Board power to make by-laws in regard to certain matters, the following was added to the enumeration:—'For regulating the construction of basements and precluding the nature and extent of their occupation.' In section 6, the consideration of which was left over from the last meeting, the words 'unless by permission of the Board' were substituted for the conditions specified in the draft Bill as authorizing the use of basements abutting on the earth on more than one of their sides.

It was resolved that copies of the amendments made in the Bill be forwarded to the members and the Government at once.

TRYING IT ON.

Mr. Leigh expressed a wish to make a motion to the effect that the members of all houses outside the city be and during the plague epidemic by the Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board, should receive rent from the date of closing till the date when the property was handed back.

The Chairman said the Permanent Committee had addressed a communication to the Government on the subject. He did not think it was in order to bring forward the motion in connection with the consideration of the Public Health Bill.

Mr. Leigh then collapsed and withdrew his absurd motion.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board then adjourned for a fortnight.

THE CITY HALL.

The following report will be submitted to the annual meeting of shareholders in and subscribers to the City Hall, to be held at noon tomorrow:

The last Annual Meeting was held on the 22nd day of December, 1893.

COMMITTEE.

The Committee during the year from 1st July, 1893 to 30th June, 1894, consisted of the Hon. J. J. Kewick (Chairman), Messrs. H. Hopkiss, H. L. Dalrymple, R. M. Macdonald, B. Layton, and the Hon. J. J. Kewick.

The recent unexpected death of Mr. Hopkiss, who was a member of the Committee for 17 years, creates a vacancy which will have to be filled up.

THE STATE OF THE BUILDING.

The building generally is in good order; the architects, Messrs. Palmer and Turner, made the usual search for white ants in the Spring, and an expenditure of \$205 was incurred in effecting the necessary repairs. A further sum of \$81 was expended in time-washing the basements during the plague visitation, and the Sanitary Board having resolved that the drains should be connected with the new Government system of drainage it became necessary to have a general examination of all the drains of the building. As the majority of these had been undisturbed for some twenty-five years it was found that they were in a very defective state and that an expenditure of \$612 was necessary before the drains of the building could be allowed to connect with the new system. It is believed that no heavy outlay will again be needed under this head for some time.

During the period under review the Theatre and St. Andrew's Hall were utilized by the Amateur Dramatic Club, the Victoria Recreation Club, the Smoking Concerts Club, the London Lyric Company, and Mrs. Potter's London Company, and by Messrs. Ser, Perce, and Ching Ling Foo. These portions of the building were likewise availed of for the usual annual charity bazaar and for concerts for charitable purposes and were placed, free of charge, at the disposal of the educational establishments in the Colony for the purposes of examinations and prize distributions.

THE LIBRARY.

A considerable number of works printed in Hongkong (forty-nine in all) were presented by the Government during the year; the majority of these were volumes of a religious and educational nature issued from the press attached to the Italian Mission. Mr. N. Rockwell presented sixteen volumes of miscellaneous readings; Dr. Doberck forwarded a copy of his Observations and Researches in 1893, and the publishers of the Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition Report have to be thanked for a further instalment of their valuable work. The Committee have also to acknowledge their indebtedness to the publishers of the Hongkong newspapers who have kindly continued to supply copies of their journals, free of charge, and to those who have been good enough to forward other newspapers for the use of the frequenting the Library. The number of visitors to the Library during the year was 3,894, a considerable increase on the 2,553 mentioned in the last report.

THE MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to this portion of the building during the year ending 30th June, 1894, was 115,970, of whom 108,145 were Chinese. These figures are larger than those of the previous twelve months, although there was a considerable falling off at the end of the year in consequence of the plague, and show that considerable interest is taken in the Museum by the Chinese visiting the Colony. Although the Committee cannot claim great scientific value for the Museum, they consider that until the Government

is prepared to provide a building specially adapted to the requirements of a museum it serves a useful purpose in affording a place where objects of local interest can be collected, and considering the limited staff attached to the City Hall and the limited space available, considerable progress has been made in getting together a varied collection of interesting natural history and other exhibits. The principal contributors to the Museum during the twelve months were the Hon. E. R. Bellios, C.M.G., Mrs. W. Legge, Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., and Messrs. Barretto, Donay, Francis, Hobson, McInnes, Molr, Neldhardt, Tso Tsan Tai, and Wheeler.

ACCOUNTS.

The balance in the hands of the Honorary Treasurer on the 30th June, 1894, was \$2,155.32 as appears from the annexed figures. The decoration of the interior and the colour-washing of the exterior of the building mentioned in last year's report having to be paid for during the year 1893-1894, the current balance on the 30th June, 1894, was less than on the 30th June, 1893. The \$10,000 on fixed deposit in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has to be added to the above sum.

To Balance in hands of the Hon. Treasurer on 30th June, 1893, as shown in last Report \$2,261.19
Receipts from Theatre, St. Andrew's Hall, Ball Room, &c. 4,779.80
Rent of Chamber of Commerce 600.00
Subscriptions collected between 1st July, 1893, and 30th June, 1894 617.00
Government grant for 1894 1,200.00
Interest on fixed deposit of \$10,000 in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for one year 450.00
Interest on current account in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to 30th June, 1894 21.37

By Wages, &c. for 12 months \$3,148.00
Repairs and alterations 2,055.72
Gas 1,054.48
Museum & Office expenses, printing, binding, &c., &c. 542.18
Insurance premia 700.40
Government Fire Brigade 73.90
Balance 2,155.32
\$9,020.45

J. J. KEWICK,
Chairman.

THE HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the Shareholders at the tenth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the Company's registered office, 38 and 40 Queen's Central, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at noon:

The General Managers beg to lay before the Shareholders the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1894.

The total receipts for twelve months, including \$11,000 transfer fees, amount to \$30,145.57. After paying interest and all running expenses and making provision for auditor's fees, there remains a net profit on the year's working of \$8,644.51, which together with \$1,089.60 carried forward from last year, gives a sum of \$9,734.11 available for appropriation. The General Managers and Consulting Committee recommend that a dividend of \$5.00 per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$6,500, that \$2,000 be written off the value of the Company's rolling stock, and that the balance, viz., \$1,184.11, be carried forward to new account.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

In accordance with Rule 15 of the Company's Articles of Association, the present members, Messrs. Ewers, Orange, and Poon Pong, retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. R. Lyall, who also offers himself for re-election.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1894.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1894.

Liabilities.
Capital account, 1,250 shares of \$100 each fully paid up \$125,000.00
Debentures: 60 of \$500 each 30,000.00
Local liabilities 4,765.12
Profit and loss, brought forward \$1,089.60
Profit and loss, for current year 8,644.51
9,734.11

Assets.

Permanent way, concession and deed of grant \$130,000.00
Stations, crown leaseholds and buildings: lots 1317, 1339, 1353, 1334 and 1335 9,688.71
Rolling stock 21,017.77
Furniture account 140.00
Cables and stores in hand 243.24
Cash in H. & S. Bank \$6,804.41
Cash and compradors' orders, &c., in hand 708.10
7,512.51
\$160,499.23

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Dr.

Profit and Loss Account.

To Salaries and Wages \$14,675.83
Charges 1,676.36
Maintenance and repairs 3,073.66
Costs and stores 4,743.00
Interest, Crown rents, and Rates 2,495.40
Insurance 620.81
Godowns and Station rent, &c. 900.00
Office rent and Clerks' salaries 600.00
General Managers' and Auditor's fees 1,300.00
Balance 1,300.00
\$40,228.17

Cr.

By Amount brought forward from last year \$1,089.60

Transfer fees 21.00

Traffic receipts for the year to date 39,127.57

\$40,228.17

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

I have compared the above statement with the books and vouchers of the Company and found it to be correct.

R. LYALL,
Auditor.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1894.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer *Parru*, Capt. D. T. Field, from San Francisco, via Yokohama, with mails up to 24th November, arrived in port this morning. From our San Francisco exchanges we take the following telegrams:—

PARIS, November 15th.

In consequence of instructions from the Minister of War, General Mercier, an inquiry has been commenced into a serious case of espionage. Schoenbeck and Von Cassel, believed to be officers in the German army reserve, and a Frenchman, whose name has not been given, have been arrested.

The affair came to light during the inquiry into the charges of betraying French plans to foreign governments, which have been brought against Captain Albert Dreyfus of the Fourteenth Regiment of Artillery.

At the Ministry of War it was discovered this morning that several documents of importance had been abstracted from the places where they were kept. But these documents could not be traced to Dreyfus, and a further inquiry into the subject led to the detection and arrest of Schoenbeck and Von Cassel, and disclosed the names of the other accomplices.

BERLIN, November 15th.

Emperor William has accepted the resignation of Dr. Hermann von Schellern, Prussian Minister of Justice, and appointed Dr. Schenck, formerly president of the Cotte Court of Appeals, his successor. Dr. Schenck is a Catholic of unknown political views. Dr. von Schellern has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle, set with brilliants.

DUBLIN, November 15th.

At a meeting of the central branch of the National Federation on Tuesday, Justin McCarthy said it was not true that the Irish Parliamentary party had ever pledged itself to any English Government. They were as free as ever to declare their own terms and to break from any Government refusing to recognize the full claims of the Irish people who were not out of or came into office.

General Antonio Costa has left this city for San Francisco. He says that he proposes to invade Central America.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 15th.

General Moraes was formally installed today as President of Brazil.

General Prudente Moraes upon assuming the Presidency of Brazil issued a manifesto in which he says that he recognizes the difficulties of his position, but that he counts upon the support of all friends of the Republic to assist him in overcoming them. He guarantees that respect shall be observed for the liberties of the people. The manifesto concludes with the statement that peace prevails both at home and abroad.

CHICAGO, November 15th.

The schooner *Ch. S. Austin* was sunk off Ludington, Mich., last night. The crew of seven were rescued by the life-saving crew. The schooner *Apprentice* was also beached at Ludington. No lives were lost.

LAS PALMAS (Canary Islands), Nov. 15th.

The British cruiser *Calypto*, a training ship, which, with the British warship *Ruby*, *Active*, and *Vulgar*, were caught in a violent storm, having arrived. The *Calypto* parted company with her consort during the storm and some time fears were entertained for her safety.

LARNAC (Cyprus), November 15th.

The seaport town of Larnac has sustained much damage through recent floods. Twenty-one persons were drowned.

LONDON, November 15th.

Speaking at Glasgow on Tuesday, Lord Rosebery stated that the Liberal programme would include Scotch and Welsh disestablishment. He declared that he did not despair of solving the problem which America, France, Austria and Hungary had solved.

NEW YORK, November 15th.

A dispatch to the *World* from London says: It has just leaked out that a suit brought by Lady Edmund Fitzmaurice against her husband was tried in chambers and decided offhand without any intimation to the representatives attending the court, though usually they are informed of such cases. The suit was the one hundredth on the list and should not have been heard in the ordinary course for several months. But without any notice in court it was taken out of its turn with the result stated. The lady, who is the daughter of W. F. Fitzgerald of Lifford, Co. Down, married the late Lord Fitzmaurice in 1889. The suit was undenied, the allegation being that the marriage was never consummated.

Lord Edmund is the only brother of the Marquis of Lansdown, late Viceroy of India and Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Gladstone's 1880 Cabinet. He recently tried to re-enter Parliament, but the Liberal party managers discontinued his candidacy, as it appears, because this suit was known in aristocratic circles to be pending.

Barrios, the President of Guatemala, telegraphs the following to the *Standard*: "There is no foundation for the statements which have been published regarding the probability of war between Guatemala and Mexico. The Government of Guatemala hopes that peaceful and amicable arrangements will be effected as soon as President Diaz and his Cabinet become informed as to the real cause of the present difficulty."

WASHINGTON, November 15th.

The State Department has been fully informed of the facts in the case of W. Stanley Hollis, United States Consul at Mozambique, who got into trouble as the result of shooting and wounding a Kafir, whom he suspected of burglarious intent, early in September.

Hollis was afforded a prompt trial through the intervention of our Minister at Lisbon. It was shown that the Kafir was innocent of burglary intent. Hollis was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but the prosecution, regarding the sentence as inadequate, noted an appeal.

This appeal was referred to Lisbon, and if it is rejected, as anticipated, the Consul will be declared innocent. Meanwhile he is confined

in a fortress at Mozambique and treated with kindness and consideration.

The President has appointed Edward K. Lovett, of Ohio, to be Second Secretary of the Legation at Peking, China.

GUATEMALA, November 15th.

Preparations for war continue here and recruiting processes all over the country. Special Envoy De Lion left for London today. He will stay several days in San Francisco.

LONDON, November 16th.

Mail advices from Wa'u, East Africa, dated the middle of October, says that sharp fighting has taken place on the Tana river between 200 Somalis and five Europeans, accompanied by twenty-five natives. Many of the Somalis were killed.

The *Realist*, of which Lady Colin Campbell is the editor, appears today and was favourably received. In its first issue the *Realist* announces that the Duke of Argyll is engaged to Miss Knox Little.

BERLIN, November 16th.

Prince Hatzfeldt has been summoned to Berlin, it is said, to receive special instructions from the Emperor on the foreign policy of Germany, which is to be remodelled on the lines laid down by Prince Bismarck.

The grave divergences of opinion which broke out some time ago between the Socialists of South Germany, under the leadership of Vollmar, and the Socialists of North Germany, led by Liebknecht, Behl and Singer, have now become acute, and a split in the party is probable.

STRAZBURG, November 16th.

Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial German Chancellor, has arrived here to wind up his affairs as *Hofmeister* of Alsace-Lorraine. He received the congratulations of the officials and delegates from the communal councils of the province on his appointment. A gala performance was given at the theatre to-night in his honour.

RIO JANEIRO, November 16th.

Telegrams received here to-day from Rio de Janeiro do not suggest that the rebels are intending an intention to accept the offered amnesty, and that over 300 have in the last three days presented themselves voluntarily to General Firmino, asking to be allowed to return to their homes.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), November 16th.

The last issue of *Fair Play*, a noted English shipping authority, states that the steamer *Prince Rupert*, recently built at Dunbar, by Denny & Co. for the Canadian Pacific Railway, to ply between this port and Victoria, has been sold to the Chinese Government and will act as a gunboat.

This report reached here some time ago, but was then discredited, as the steamer had started on its passage round the Horn.

MEXICO, November 16th.

A severe earthquake was felt to-day throughout the province of Mexico and also in Cuba. Much damage was done here. Churches fell and the walls of a number of houses were cracked. The upper part of the lighthouse collapsed and the keeper was injured. It is reported that one woman was killed. The inhabitants are in a condition of panic. It is feared further damage will be reported from the country districts.

ARCHANGEL (Russia), November 16th.

The Arctic expedition commanded by Captain Joseph Wiggins of Kora sea fame has been wrecked near Yeggyshar. All hands were saved.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

FO-CHOW, December 15th.

The Peking Government has sent Capt. Ting Kwang Kei, of the Infantry of that place, to take charge of the forts in the Minpan Pass.

A new police station has been established by order of the Viceroy near the Ah-Too village, where a force of fifty men is to be permanently maintained.

Robberies in broad daylight are now so frequent that the sub-protect, in his determination to put a stop to them, has issued a proclamation to the public that for the future all those arrested for the offence will be beheaded.

A general parade of the troops took place yesterday at the Tartar General's camp at which almost all the high officials were present. At the conclusion of the manoeuvring the officials were unanimous in expressing their satisfaction at the evident admirable training of the men.

An attack was made by a gang of thieves a few days ago on a native fan in the village of Chen-Uang and property to the value of \$400 was carried away by them. A traveller who was staying in the village was killed on the spot in his attempt to resist the thieves.

A notice has been posted this week in the city and suburbs inviting young natives to enlist as soldiers. Five hundred are required, and those willing to serve are requested to send in their applications. The notice states that these recruits are wanted to reinforce the garrison at the Pescadore.

Two fires broke out on Saturday night last, one at the East gate of the city and the other just over the Long Bridge. In the former 150 houses were completely destroyed, but luckily, through active measures being taken to prevent the flames spreading in the latter, only three houses were burned down. The loss is estimated at \$6,000. No lives were lost. We understand that the landlords are endeavouring to compel the tenants to rebuild the houses, offering as a set off, to be content to receive a ground rent of 10 per cent. of the value of the houses, and to those an alternative of paying 10 times increase (100 per cent.) is offered.

WOMEN—OLD AND NEW.

A CHAT WITH PROFESSOR BLACKIE.

Among the most delightful recollections of the late holiday in Scotland stands out clearly a day spent at Blackie with Professor and Mrs. Blackie. I found the "Grand Old Man of Scotland," writes a representative of *The Day*, "greatly enjoying this short stay in his beloved Highlands, and the contrast afforded between his beautiful Edinburgh home and the charming country cottage at half-way up a flower-clad hill, remembering the well-known tale about the Professor and his ladies, it seemed superfluous to ask him what he thought of that biggest of big gooseberries, 'The New Woman.'"

"I should certainly give women every educational facility," cried the famous teacher, smiling kindly. "But people are too apt to forget nowadays that God made man and woman different. Man is physically the stronger of the two, and the lady bird too should not try to ape the sturdy oak. I have always found that women had a genius for language and literature, whilst science seems to belong by rights to their brethren and sweethearts."

"And how about the suffrage, professor? Would you give the fairer half of humanity a vote?"

"Women are too good for politics," he replied, laughing. "For such give what they need."

But not meddle with the dirty puddle. But give them the suffrage if they want it, by all means. We are commanded to do justice one to the other. Still, I repeat, women are not fit to take a part in political conflicts. They are too excitable, and naturally full of emotion. A woman without emotion is a monster. I should compare man to mountains, woman to flowers."

"I believe, Professor, you are not one of those who consider marriage a failure?"

"Of course not. God and Nature have ordained matrimony. Still, mind you, I don't approve of very early marriages. Solon said a man oughtn't to marry till he was twenty-eight, and Scotch law denies he is of age till twenty-five. I think a man ought to be thirty, and a woman five years younger. Marriage is a question for ripe consideration; anyone," observed my kindly host, with a twinkle in his eye, "may fall in love with a bonnie lass, but when it comes to wedding—! Still, people shouldn't marry for money. I would never have a young man ask what his sweetheart will have for marriage portion; he shouldn't think of marrying till he can support a wife in whatever station he or she has been born."

"And do you approve of the modern woman's love of athletics and physical exercise?"

"Yes, as long as it is regulated by good sense. For instance, a young woman couldn't bicycle all over the country as could her brother. I know of lonely stretches of road and moor where you might travel for miles without meeting a solitary human being, and a woman is more defenceless than a man."

BITS OF INFORMATION.

Venice has no wooden houses. Elephants frequently live 120 years. Women vote at all elections in Wyoming.

China has a war god that has 4,000 names. Only 906 persons in 1,000,000 die from scillity. Bells were first placed in churches about 400 A.D.

The first copper cent was coined in New Haven in 1687.

It takes six considerable rivers to start the Missouri river.

All birds that live on seeds are furnished with strong gizzards.

In Italy thirty persons out of 10,000 die by the assassin's knife.

Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, was founded three centuries ago.

Until forty years ago Japanese were vaccinated on the tips of their noses.

The Nova Scotia product of coal this year will probably reach 2,000,000 tons.

The Imperial Library at Paris has 72,000 works treating of the French Revolution.

One pound of cork is amply sufficient to support a man of ordinary size in the water.

The first Bible printed in English in America was the "Bay Psalm Book," printed in 1640.

According to English insurance returns, sixteen cases in 1,000 are caused by love affairs.

Napoleon's campaign cost 1,000,000 French women widows and 5,000,000 children fatherless.

The eyes of birds that fly by night are generally about double the size of those of day birds.

The Alhambra has room for 40,000 people, while the Colosseum at home provided seats for 87,000.

Virginia contained a fifth of the population of the whole United States at the close of the last century.

The average weight of an American man is 141½ pounds; of an American woman 124½ pounds.

The capital letter "Q" will be found, but twice in the Old Testament and three times in the New.

Mr. Camille Flammarion claims that the Star of Bethlehem was Venus at the time of its greatest splendour.

Dr. Cyrus Edson says 99 per cent. of human beings are unconscious for several hours before death comes.

Augusta, Maine, was named in honor of Princess Augusta Charlotte, the grand-daughter of George II.

Six veterans of Waterloo are still living in France: fourteen in England and three in the United States.

The peacock is found in a wild state in India, Ceylon, Madagascar, and many other parts of Asia and Africa.

During the last 2,000 years Great Britain has been invaded by foes from over the sea no less than forty-eight times.

Brooklyn's claim to be called the City of Churches has passed away, and the honor is now given to Philadelphia.

Auctions.

CHRISTMAS SALE.
PUBLIC AUCTION
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, CHRISTMAS CARDS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW
(SATURDAY), the 22nd December, 1894,
commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at his SALE ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET,
A QUANTITY OF
FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
Comprising—
BRONZES, LEATHER GOODS, INK-
STANDS, BONBONNIERES, and other
Articles.
MECHANICAL and other TOYS, DOLLS,
GAMES, CHRISTMAS CARDS,
&c. &c.
On View from Friday, the 21st instant.
TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1894. [1317]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of
Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction,
to be held on the 27th, on
THURSDAY,
the 27th day of December, 1894, at 3 P.M., are
published for general information.
By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 8th December, 1894. [1323]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by
Public Auction Sale, to be held on Thursday, the
27th day of December, 1894, at 3 P.M., by Order
of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of
CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong,
for a term of 99 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	No. 1,345	Inland Lot, Cemetery.	Approximate area.	873.750	£100

Amusements.

THE
COMING SENSATION.
THE EVER BRIGHT AND GLORIOUS,
A THING OF BEAUTY,
AND A JOY FOR EVER.

RETURN OF THE EVER POPULAR
D'ARC'S
FANTOCHES FRANCAISES,
(MARIONETTES).
WHO WILL OPEN ON
BOXING DAY
IN THEIR
NEW BIJOU THEATRE,
(Specially erected regardless of cost)
ON THE NEW PRAYA RECLAMATION.
The Building will be entirely of Timber,
thus ensuring
WARMTH and COMFORT.

NEW DECORATIONS,
COSY PRIVATE BOXES,
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED
BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

D'ARC'S FAMOUS SHOW
Has Considerably Added to its Glories
BY A NEW HARLEQUINADE,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
AND
NEW SCENERY—
Just landed from London, from the brush of that
Eminent Scenic Artist
ALEXANDER HART.
Neither Expense nor Trouble will be spared
to make

D'ARC'S MARIONETTES
in their
BIJOU THEATRE,
The Premier Place of Amusement during
Good Old
CHRISTMAS TIDE.

Misses E. N. & M. D'ARC...Sole Proprietors.
W. D'ARC...Stage Manager.
LAURENCE P. HILLIPS...Musical Director.
E. C. CLITHEROW...General Manager.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1894. [1331]

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN
ICE-HOUSE ROAD.

IS now in a position, in his New and Com-
modious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore,
ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED
in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.
GROUPS AND VIEWS
a specialty.
Hongkong, 12nd September, 1894. [1330]

Hotels.

THE
ROYAL STAG HOTEL.
(LATE THE STAG HOTEL)
—Established in 1807—
Nos. 148/150, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL has recently been
thoroughly renovated and, under new and
experienced Management, offers Accommodation
at most reasonable rates to BOARDERS and
VISITORS, unsurpassed in the Colony.
The BED-ROOMS are Commodious and
Comfortably FURNISHED, with HOT, COLD
and SHOWER BATHS, and in addition to a
WELL APPOINTED
BAR, with GRILL-ROOM attached,
there are DINING, BILLIARD and SMOKING
ROOMS, with every convenience.
The CUISINE is in the able and experienced
hands, and only the best brands of WINES,
SPIRITS and MALT LIQUORS are kept.
For terms, &c., apply to
THE MANAGER,
Royal Stag Hotel,
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1894. [11148]

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed
HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet
above sea-level, has just been thoroughly
re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a
NEW WING has been built, which commands
magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland
of China.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES.
(FROM NOVEMBER 1ST TO MARCH 1ST).
One person, per day.....\$2.50 to \$3.00
One person, per month.....\$5 to \$6.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per
day.....5.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per
month.....\$100 to \$105.00
Married couple (occupying two rooms)
per month.....\$110 to \$120.00
Extra Bed-room, per month.....20.00
For further particulars, apply to
THE MANAGER,
New Victoria Hotel,
Hongkong, 16th October, 1894. [1031]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG,
(On Shau-ki-wan Road.)

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and
TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE
to be had on the Island, BAY VIEW
occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan
Road, commands an excellent view of the
Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes
from the Southward. Steam-launches can at
any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the
spacious lawn.

To the other attractions of this popular resort
BATHING PAVILIONS
have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from
the NEW PEDDER'S WHARF to BAY VIEW
every half-hour after 5 P.M. daily.
Private Dinners or Tiffin prepared in First-
class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can
be served at all hours.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1894. [1043]

FUJIYA HOTEL,

MIYANOSHITA,
HAKONE.
Four and a half hours from Yokohama.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.
THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE
BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A
PROLONGED STAY.
S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
Proprietor.

8661

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,

(Corner of Queen's Road and Dundrell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that
such a place as this was the one thing
needed to fit in between Hotel Life and the
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be
First-class in every detail. A place where one
may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK
at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later
if notice be given. He is also prepared to
SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES
per MENU or ORDER—the Parties serving
Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Terms—
Breakfast...per meal \$0.75...or Month \$12
Dinner....." \$0.75....." \$20
Dinner....." \$1.25....." \$35
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner....." \$45
Breakfast and Tiffin....." \$30
Tiffin and Dinner....." \$40
SPECIAL TIPPINS and DINNERS served
in Excellent Style at short notice

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [1390]

To be Let.

TO LET.
DWELLING HOUSES—
"BANGOUR" MOUNT KELLET-
(FURNISHED).
"HIGHCLERE," at MAGADINE GAP,
"DUNREED," ROBINSON ROAD,
FURNISHED.
No. 2, CASTLE TERRACE.
A HOUSE in WEST END TERRACE,
BOWEN ROAD.
FLOORS in BLUE BUILDINGS.
FLOORS in KLOM STREET, PEEL
STREET and STANTON STREET.
FLOORS in No. 5, SKELLY STREET.
GODOWNS—
BLUE BUILDINGS.
No. 74, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1894. [131]

TO LET.
GODOWNS in WANCHAI at the back of
McGREGOR'S BARBERS.
OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR, adjoining the
Undersigned Office in Ice House Street
suitable for BROKERS and MERCHANTS.
DAVID BARROON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1894. [130]

Intimations.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORES of the ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state that
she will be pleased to receive orders for all
kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.
Ladies and Children's Under-clothing,
Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery,
Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for
any PARKE, or old ENVELOPES to be made into
Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who
are taught by the Sisters.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1894. [401]

FLOUR.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD
USE



AND TAKE NO OTHER.

DENTISTRY.

D. R. I. SAKATA (from Japan),
Mr. SUI SANG,
DENTAL SURGEONS.
53, Queen's Road Central.
First Class Dentistry and Moderate Fees.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1894.

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1894. [1014]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-YONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly attended Apprentice, and latterly
assistant to Dr. Rogers),
HAS REMOVED

THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).
CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1894. [11]

THIS CENTURY'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

Renovation & Prolongation of Life

BY THE
ELIXIR CODINEAU

Head Office, PARIS, Rue St. Lazare, 7.

CURE OF WEAKENED subjects, of
NERVOUS complaints and all other
diseases proceeding from bad nutri-
tion and DECAY and DECOMPOSITION
of the Blood.

MARVELLOUS CURES.

Explanatory Pamphlets are sent free
on application

Depôt, PIERRE MARTY, Esq., Hongkong,
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., Paris

Thin Children Grow Fat

On
Scott's
Emul-
sion,
because
fat
foods
make fat children. They are
thin, and remain thin just in
proportion to their inability to
assimilate food rich in fat.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil is especially
adaptable to those of weak di-
gestion—it is partly digested
already. Astonishing how quickly
a thin person gains solid flesh
by its use.

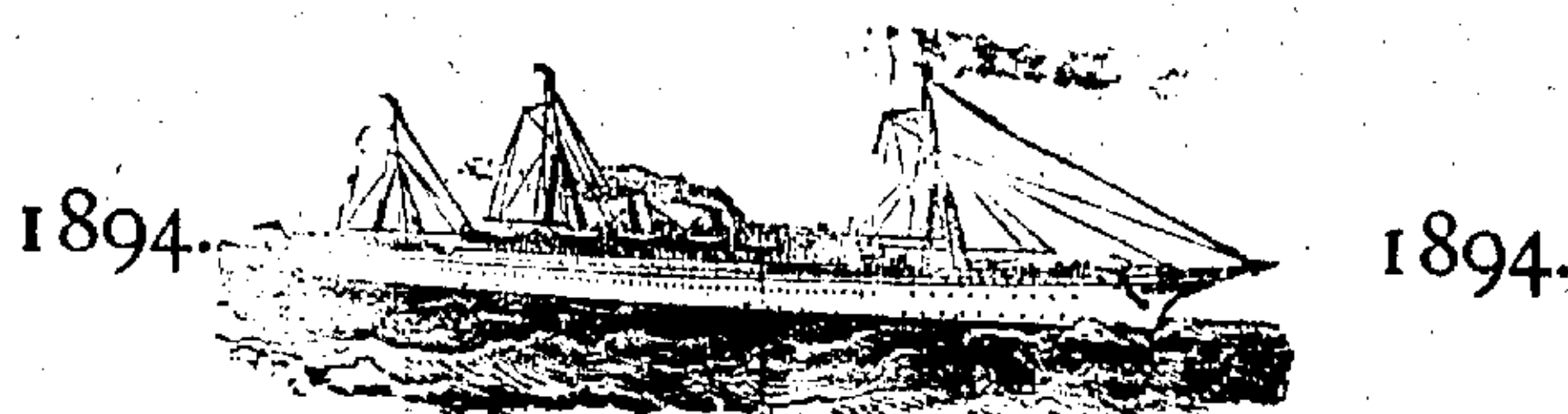
Almost as palatable as milk.

Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of
China—CHAN A' FOOK, at Watson & Co.,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1894.

Mails.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.**



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.WEDNESDAY, 26th December.
EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R.WEDNESDAY, 23rd January, '95
EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R.WEDNESDAY, 20th February, '95.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF
JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12
DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL
TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent
FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is
made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which
passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return
tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan
Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia,
via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months,
£100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS,
(second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS
(the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition)
and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the
Line passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by
the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Paddar's Street. [3]

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama) Saturday, 29th Dec., at Daylight.
City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) Wednesday, 16th Jan., at Daylight.
City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) Wednesday, 6th Feb., at Daylight.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"PERU"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via
NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and
YOKOHAMA on SATURDAY, the 29th Dec.,
at Daylight, taking Passengers and Freight for
Japan, the United States, and Europe

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-
LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu,
and passengers are allowed to break their
journey at any point en route.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the
United States or Canada. Rates may be
obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO
EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail
Routes from San Francisco, including the
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CENTRAL PACIFIC
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO
GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAIL-
WAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL-
WAY on payment of \$10 Gold in addition to
the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be
had on application.
Special rates (first class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European
Officers in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities
of the United States, via Overland Railway, to
Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports
in Mexico, Central and South America, by the
Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day;
all other Packages should be marked to addi-
tion in full value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1894. [11]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS,
PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND,
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES
&c. &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Wongkong, 14th July, 1894. [110]

OCCIDENTAL & ORIEN-
TAL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND
EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) Wednesday, 9th Jan., at Daylight.
Galle (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama & Honolulu) Saturday, 26th Jan., at Daylight.
Bellet (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) Wednesday, 27th Feb., at Daylight.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and
YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th
January, at Daylight. Connection being made
at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.
Steamers of this line pass through the IN-
LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu,
and passengers are allowed to break their
journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the
United States or Canada. Rates, and particu-
lars of the various Routes may be obtained
upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European
Officials in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embur-
sing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice
versa) within one year, will be allowed a dis-
count of 10 per cent. This allowance does not
apply to through fares for China and Japan
to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received at
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1894. [18]

NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OF
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been
appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of
these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
are prepared to supply quantities to suit
the requirements of Wholesale and Retail
Trade, at the following Special Extra Special
Prices for Shipboard and Large Orders.

ST. ROBERT'S RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board,
London, says—

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 20th June, 1894.

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND
RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Ship	Day	Month	Year
Sika	Tuesday	January	1st.
Victoria	Tuesday	January	22nd.
Tacoma	Tuesday	February	26th.
Sika	Tuesday	March	19th.
Victoria	Tuesday	April	9th.

THE Steamship

"SIKA,"
Capt. Jas. Rowley, sailing at Noon, on
TUESDAY, the 21st January, will proceed to
VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, via SHANG-
HAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan,
Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and
United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to
the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific
Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address
marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to
sailing.

For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1894. [14]

Intimations.

PRIVATE BOARD
AND
RESIDENCE.

12, GLENEALY BUILDINGS.
MRS. GILLANDERS.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1894. [173]

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-
FACTURERS and JEWELLERS,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [1697]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-
SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Armand's Watches—
awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition;
and for Volklander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPEPPA GLASS
MARINE GLASSES and SPGLASSES.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [1698]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.

JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.

JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.

JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

&c., &c., &c.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Under-
signed.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd January 1895. [168]

WILL SHORTLY
BE READY.